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Hongkong Telegraph.**

Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh easterly winds, partly cloudy, scattered showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1005.3 mbs.
22.0 deg. F. Temperature, 84.2 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F.
Relative humidity, 85 %. Wind direction, E by S. Wind force, 18 knot.
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MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1950.

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CONSERVATIVES LIKELY TO TRY TO SPRING SURPRISE

The Schuman Plan Debate

London, June 25.

The Conservatives will spring a major surprise on the Labour Government in Parliament tomorrow by the length they are prepared to go to secure Britain's participation in the Schuman Plan talks, political quarters here predicted tonight.

The Schuman Plan discussion on Monday and Tuesday was described in all parties as having bigger implications than any foreign affairs debate since the war.

The general expectation is that the six-vote majority Government—which it defeated in Tuesday's Schuman Plan vote—would be overthrown by a narrow victory.

But in political circles it was recognised that the debate—the first great clash between the Government and the Opposition on foreign policy—might force a shadow the end of bipartisan working on foreign policy.

The Government has welcomed the plan but pointed out that until more is known about it Britain cannot commit itself to pooling her steel and coal under a "high authority."

The Government has moved an amendment asking Parliament to approve the Government's declared readiness to take a constructive part in the conversations.

It was clear tonight that both the Government and the Opposition have rallied their whole following solidly behind them for this unprecedented foreign policy collision.

TORY OPINION

On the Labour side it can be assumed that even the handful of "individualists" whose vote was hitherto problematical will "vote with the side."

The three outstanding Members in this category are Mr. Richard Crossman, leader of the "Keep Left" group, Mr. Ian Mikardo, and Mr. G. McKay, the foremost proponent of European unity.

It was equally certain that the personal enthusiasm of Mr. Winston Churchill has had a

spectacular influence upon Conservative opinion.

The indications now are that the Conservatives will vote as solidly for their motion as the Socialists do for their amendment. If the nine-man Liberal Party also plunges as a whole for the Opposition motion, the vote on Tuesday night may be exceedingly close.

The main Government worry is the possibility of votes lost through sudden illness of Members.

IDEA BEHIND PLAN

The situation, as many Conservatives are believed to see it, was summed up for Reuters tonight by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, a leading member of Mr. Churchill's "Shadow Cabinet."

He said: "I consider this the biggest issue in foreign policy since the war. I feel very strongly it is unfair as well as wrong to say that the Conservative Party is uniting this case as a piece of party warfare."

He said that his party was going into this case with a genuine belief in the need for international co-operation. To anyone but a cheap cynic, the Conservative and Liberal Parties had come together, not as a result of an electoral or political deal, but because they both honestly believed in the vital importance of this issue.

Sir David declared: "The idea of this plan being worked without Britain is something which, from the point of view of our own economy and strategic (Contd. on Page 5, Col. 4)

Helsinki Anniversary



Practically the whole population turned out for the ceremonies celebrating the 400th anniversary of the foundation of Helsinki. The photo shows the Hakka-pelitas, the first Finnish Army, taking part in the parade through the streets. (London Express Service).

Persia Defies Russia

Tehran, June 25.
Hussein Ala Khan, the Persian Foreign Minister, today told the Majlis (Parliament) here that Russia's recent note, protesting against alleged oil drilling by an American company near the Soviet frontier, referred to "international affairs" on which the country would permit no Government to interfere.—Reuters.

Pacific Pact Talk Revived By Korean Fighting

Tokyo, June 25.

Australia would play an important role in any Pacific Pact designed to meet the threat of Communist aggression which was dramatically called to the attention of the world today by the declaration of war in Korea, sources close to General Douglas MacArthur said.

General MacArthur has long been in favour of a Pacific Pact, as has been suggested by Australia. It is known here in informed quarters that SCAP would be inclined to accept the overall command of any group which had as its aim the halting of Communism.

General MacArthur has been discussing Pacific strategy during the past week with the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, and chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley. It is taken for granted here that their talks included the role Australia would play since Mr. Johnson clearly indicated that all of Asia went into the talks.

The role of Australia in defence of the democratic way of life, sources close to General MacArthur said, would be great since it is strategically located. The importance of Australia could not be over-emphasised.

NO GROUND

A source close to the Supreme Commander said the general, who went to Australia from the Philippines to begin the fight anew in World War II, is strongly of the opinion that no ground should be given to Communism. Every foot backward

STOP PRESS

Korea Fighting

Mass evacuation of foreigners from Seoul commenced at noon. Fighting is taking place about 12 miles from Seoul, but the South claims successes further north. They allege that Russians have been found in North Korean tanks and that Russian ships were used for landings on the coast.—Reuters.

THE KOREA FLASHPOINT

South Mobilising To Meet Invasion: Sharp Counter-Attacks

Seoul, June 25.

North Korean troops with 90 tanks tonight stormed across the Imjin River to attack the main defence line covering Seoul.

An official of the South Korean Government reporting this by telephone to Tokyo, 16 hours after North Korea declared war on the South, said that the defenders were resisting desperately and had knocked out 10 of the tanks.

About 1,000 Northerners had won a foothold across the vital river, the last natural barrier before the capital, he added.

All North-bound trains were packed with troops tonight as the South mobilised to meet the invasion across the 38th Parallel, the frontier dividing the two States, and considered to be one of the "flash-points" in the cold war in the Far East.

Russian-backed North Korea declared war on the South in the early morning after claiming that South Koreans had attacked

three places along the border between the two States.

Fortified forces swept over the frontier at dawn, and were reported by American military experts to have captured all territory west of the Imjin River. South Korean defenders were said to be holding the river, which is about 35 miles from Seoul, against tank and artillery attacks.

Colonel W. J. Mahoney, the acting Chief of Staff of the American Military Advisory Group in South Korea, said that the Northerners had also sent in about 3,000 guerrillas to harass the rear of the main Southern defence lines.

A South Korean spokesman here estimated the casualties in the first few hours of fighting at 4,000 on each side, but no official figures were available.

The 38th Parallel, arbitrarily fixed as the frontier when the Japanese surrendered in 1945, has been the scene of frontier incidents and tension.

The biggest town to fall today was Ongjin, 92 miles north-west of Seoul, on the tiny Ongjin peninsula. Kaesong, a rail centre 40 miles north of Seoul, was also said to have been lost.

PREPARED LINES

The latest reports in Tokyo said that the Southerners had fallen back to their prepared lines on the Imjin River. Changnan, just north of the river, was reported to be under heavy bombardment.

There was no further news in Tokyo of a second North Korean column which was driving towards Seoul from the north-east.

Colonel Mahoney said a tank company and a battalion of Northern armoured infantry had for a time occupied the town of Pochon, on the main road 25 miles north of the Southern capital.

The President of South Korea, Dr. Syngman Rhee, telephoned to General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, early today appealing for aid.

A South Korean spokesman said that his Government regarded the situation as desperate and "ungovernable."

The President of the Republic, who saw all Party leaders yesterday and today, is reported to have expressed the view that early new elections might be inevitable and that it would be difficult to get a stable government on a working majority for the remaining 10 months of this legislature.—Reuters.

Foreigners Evacuating Seoul

Seoul, June 25.

The evacuation of American and British dependents from Seoul began at 3 a.m. today with American mission buses, trucks and cars carrying wives, children and a few women employees of the mission who wanted to go to the assembly area outside Seoul.

American officials said it had not been definitely decided which ship or ships would be used to evacuate the group from Inchon harbour but sufficient space would be available.

Most of the single women employees of the mission elected to stay and pitched in to help prepare chartered documents for burning. Others manned switchboards and cared for children.

Colonel W.I.S. Wright returned from Japan at 3.20 a.m. today. Two ships, of Chinese and Norwegian registry, were available at Inchon, but it was not yet known if they would be used.

The announcement on evacuation last of the said: "All dependents of American personnel, and female employees of the mission if they desire, will prepare to be evacuated from Korea at once. Baggage will be limited to what you can carry."—United Press.

DOZEN BRITISH

About a dozen British subjects are understood to be in Southern Korea. They include the British Minister, Captain Vivian Holt, and the Anglican Bishop of Korea.

There are no British Servicemen.—Reuters.

U.S. Destroyers For Korea

Tokyo, June 25.

A reliable source said early today that American destroyers "without doubt" will be sent to Korea to escort evacuation ships. He said it should appear obvious that America is not going to take a chance of getting evacuation ships sunk.—United Press.

AMERICA RUSHING ARMS AID

Washington, June 25.

America today ordered General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, to rush all available arms aid from Japan to South Korea, which is fighting back an invasion from the Communist "People's Republic" in North Korea.

The order to rush all possible supplies to aid the embattled Koreans came as General Omar Bradley, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, summoned his chiefs to a top-level conference in Washington's Pentagon Headquarters.

Meanwhile, General J. Lawton Collins, the Army's Chief of Staff, arranged to brief the civilian Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force on the latest moves while the United Nations Security Council discussed the invasion—branded a threat to international peace.

America's decision to send South Korea as much arms aid as she can, as fast as she can, was made at a top-level diplomatic and military meeting at the State Department, it was learned.

A high State Department official said before the conference: "Things still seem to favour the North. This seems to be a real attack."—Reuters.

Vast Inland Sea Created

Sydney, June 25.

Ten thousand people are homeless and 15 deaths have so far been reported in Northern New South Wales, where hundreds of square miles of rich farmland have been turned into a vast inland sea by torrential rains over the past fortnight.

The main streets of many big provincial cities are flooded, including Kempsey, which was the victim of the greatest flood disasters in Australian history last August.

Food supplies are running short in many areas and communications have been disrupted. Inter-state train services between Sydney and Brisbane have been disrupted and crops washed away.

A 90-mile an hour gale has driven the coastal freighter, Tungtong, ashore.

No immediate relief is expected as further heavy rain is forecast.—Reuters.

EDITORIAL

Neutrality Not Practical

THE notion that a neutral Western Europe is practical politics is still entertained by certain national leaders, particularly in France. Europe, it is suggested, should be a separate geographical bloc, a so-called Third Force, independent of East and West. This desire for neutrality, set against the threat of another war, is understandable, but in the present international situation, it is impossible to achieve. It is based on several misconceptions, chief of them being that the cold war concerns only Russia and the United States. French adherents of neutrality argue that if the cold war becomes a shooting war France, as a signatory of the North Atlantic Pact, is bound to be attacked. Yet France (and Western Europe), they believe, is incapable of successful defence except with the help of a re-armed Germany—and that they refuse to contemplate. In any case, the cost of another collision involving Russia and the West would be so heavy that it would ruin Western Europe economically and make it a breeding ground for Communism. Therefore it is better to be neutral and concentrate rather on raising living standards. Those who argue for a neutral Germany feel their case to be even stronger. West German membership of the Atlantic community, they insist, would not only increase the tension between East and West; it would make Germany the inevitable battleground of a future war. It would also perpetuate the existing division of the country. Hence Dr. Adenauer and his party, the Christian Democrats, have flirted with the idea of neutrality, as being a policy that seems to look both ways and might help unite Germany. These arguments for neutrality may seem, at first glance, to carry weight. Anyone, however, who examines them will see clearly that they are founded on false assumptions. In the first place, it is simply not true that

the cold war between East and West is no affair of Europe's. This line of thinking usually accompanies the contention that America is responsible for this cold war because she is pursuing an aggressive policy towards Russia into which Europe has been unwillingly dragged. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, only the clear nature of Soviet intentions towards the non-Communist countries—and can anyone who has watched Russia since the war doubt what those intentions are?—has caused the United States to come to the defence of Western Europe. It may not be a coincidence that neutrality, as a solution to the German problem, was an idea originally propounded by the Russians. The second questionable assumption made by the "Third Force" advocates is really a piece of wishful thinking. It is assumed that the neutrality of Western Europe would be respected. Yet all the evidence of history points to the contrary. If, say, Germany declared herself neutral, the Soviet Union would at once inform the German Government that it was hardly neutral to exclude Communists from the direction of affairs. There is no reason to suppose that the eventual fate of that Government would be any different from the fate of Dr. Hrenes, the former President of Czechoslovakia, when faced with the Communist coup of 1948. If there would be little respect for neutrality in time of peace, there would be none at all in time of war. It is, at least, one virtue of that otherwise singularly unfortunate document, the British Labour Party Executive's manifesto on "European Unity", that it does reject the idea of a European Third Force as sterile and dangerous. Strength and unity, between the United States, the Commonwealth and Western Europe, provide the best chance of avoiding war. Peace will not be secured by making Europe neutral.

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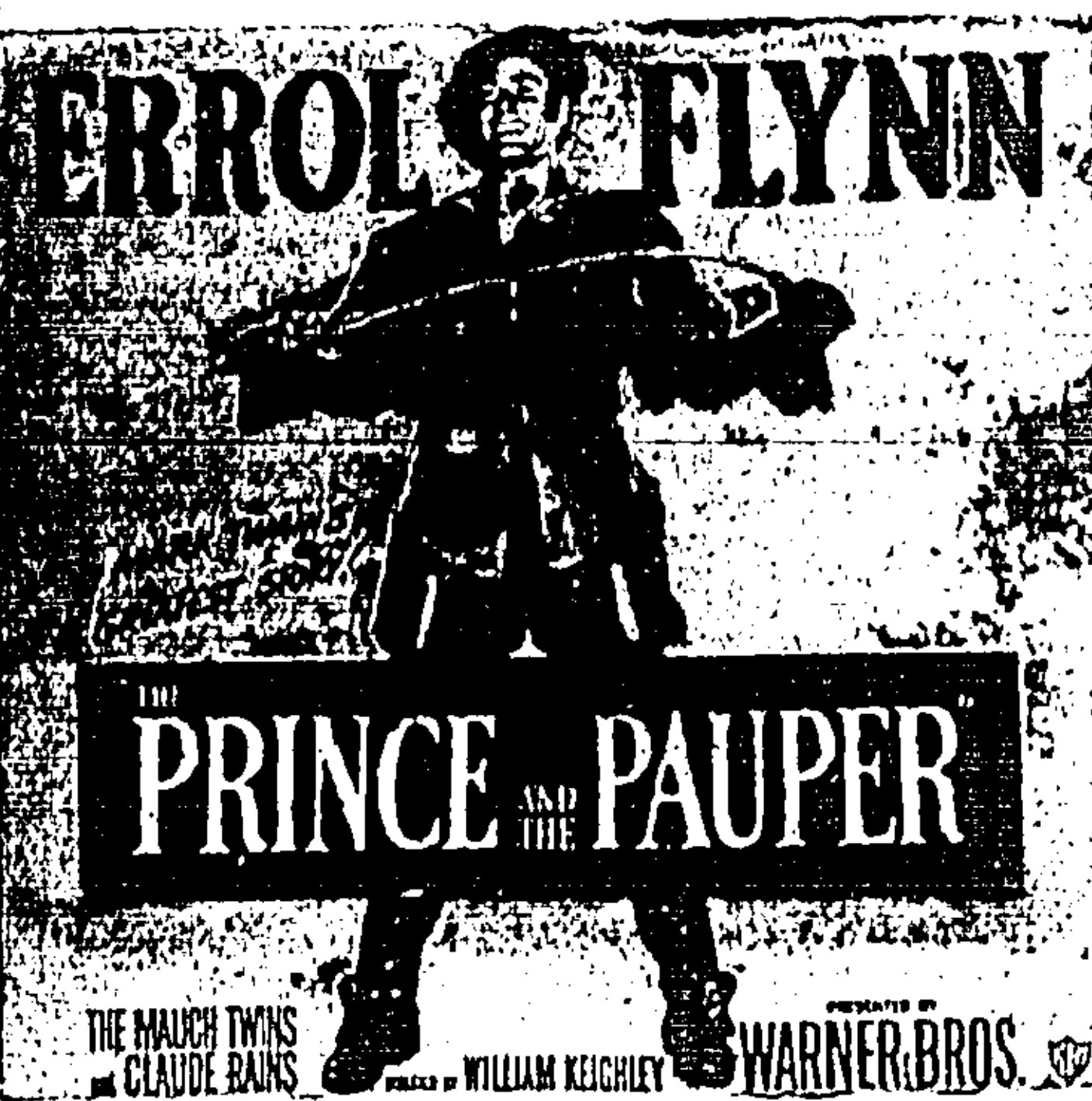
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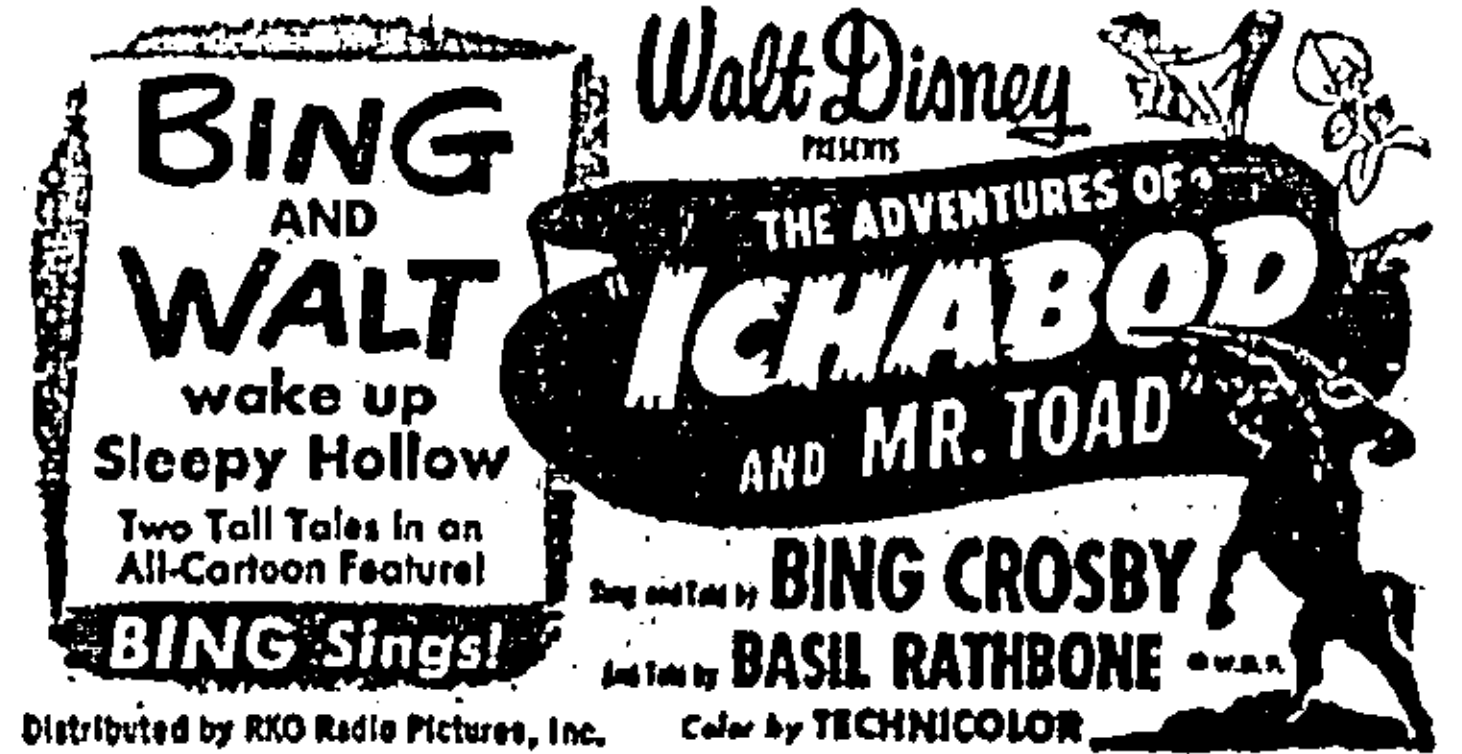


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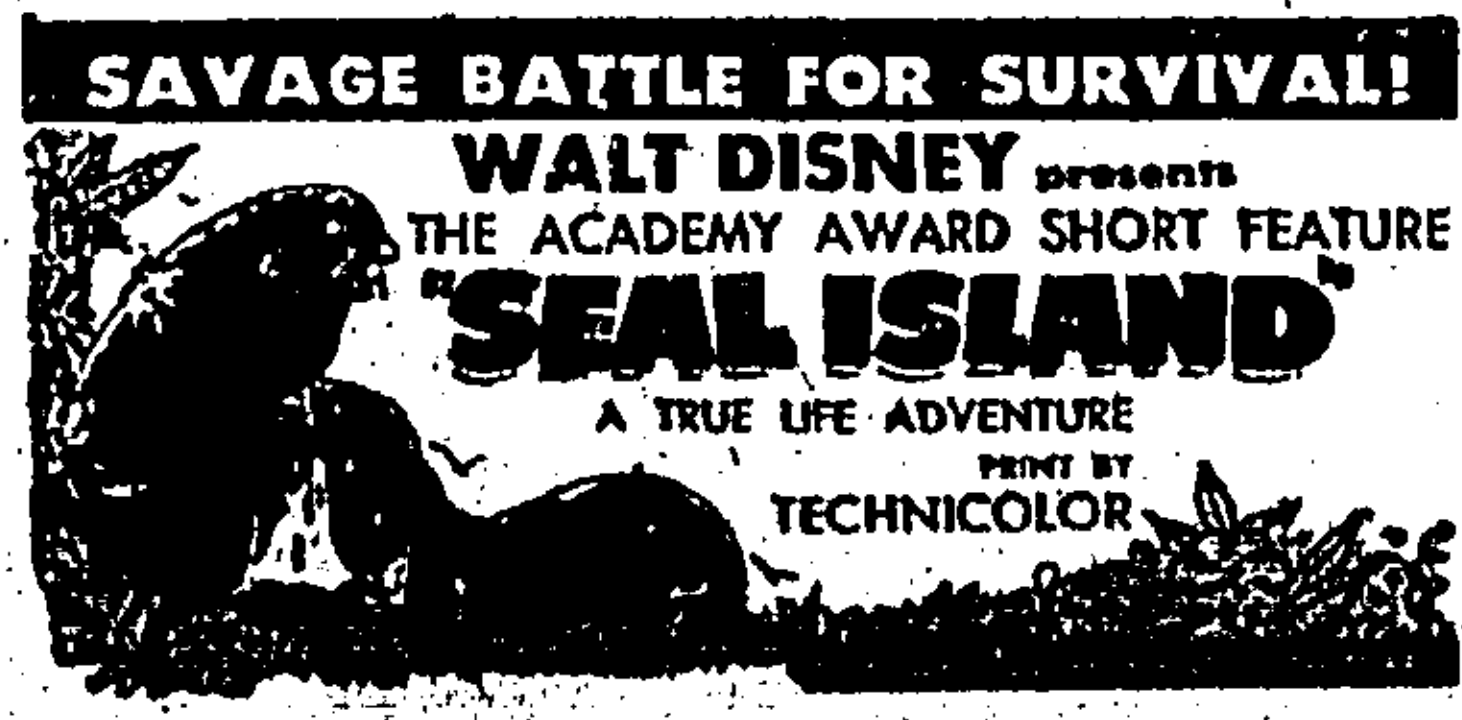
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WOMANSENSE

Further news from Fashion Fortnight

LONDON. MORE interest has been displayed this year, and the Board of Trade are pleased that they did not give way to popular opinion last year and abandon the Fashion Fortnight experiment. Buyers from all over the world have come to London for the event, and they are buying British goods, mainly because prices are so much lower, and quality unchanged.

Sophistication

For charm and sophistication two evening dresses, stood out among the hundreds shown. One is illustrated here by Norman Hartnell. He has used a rayon print (technically, a screen-printed bayadere on a two-tone background). Gem embroidery picks up the colour to outline the neck and form a panel. His famous model Dolores is seen wearing this elegant sheath dress with matching elbow-length gloves. We notice that her hair is still coiled into an elaborate plaited bun—a style she has never forsaken.

But what of the other events that took place during a crowded ten days?

Anglo-American

An American girl, her small daughter, and a large St Bernard dog helped improve Anglo-American fashion relations. It all began in an unusual way. Wives of American officers and men stationed near London asked an exclusive Bond Street store to provide them with an opportunity to see a selection of high class British merchandise. Sensing this request a tremendous opportunity for publicising British goods in the dollar market, Brian Finnigan decided to organise a parade of representative London styles in coats, costumes, beachwear, dresses, knitwear, leather goods and accessories.

Among the girls showing the clothes was the charming, dark-

haired wife of a U.S. camp adjutant. A former American model herself, she showed us a skirt and blouse in blue checkedingham, and brought her small daughter, Bonnie, along too, dressed in an identical outfit. Bonnie had clearly been carefully coached, and was an assured little three-year-old. Not so carefully trained was the gorgeous St Bernard with an outsize cork round its neck. She padded dutifully along, almost sweeping Bonnie off her feet, and created a mild disturbance by putting her paw through her chain. Her name was Nanni—her owner is the grandson of the founder of Crafts—and her pedigree stretched for several pages.

Mother-&Daughter Style

Next, mother and daughter showed tailored tennis dresses. They were in white shantung with darts and narrow scalloped lace edging, with plenty of room for movement. Apparently this parade, in the first of many future ones, and there will not be attempts to show new collections, but rather to present fashions that are being worn at the time of showing. A pleasant change—as it will enable buyers to purchase the goods on the spot, instead of making a mental note for next winter or summer!

Twined Enthusiasm

The audience, which consisted largely of American wives and daughters, was chiefly enthusiastic about the fine Scottish tweed suits, the man-tailored travel-ing coats, and the sophisticated silk cocktail dresses. They were more critical about beachwear, but the outfit that was obviously appeal most was one called "Riviera Re-doubt." It consisted of a man-tailored jacket falling straight to below the hips, worn over a matching skirt. It was made of stone linen, worn with a brilliant silk scarf.

Three young American debutantes carried on trays of leather necessities. The commentator told us the prices in dollars—as well as in sterling. And we discovered afterwards that all the models shown had been sold, which in view of some of the very high prices, was an achievement.

A new department opened recently in the famous show-rooms of Jaeger.

For the first time in Britain the newest American methods have been adopted to produce a collection of popular priced tailored suits and coats of couture standard. It was done firstly by arrangement with top ranking London designers, and Vincent Montezano of New York, to produce a number of their models in Jaeger's vast selection of exclusive materials. Secondly, the Jaeger work-rooms were equipped with the latest American machinery and methods for this type of high grade volume production.

New Fixtures for the Bath

By ELEANOR ROSS

IT'S grand to start from scratch and do a bathroom, installing all the latest in new fixtures, and then working out a delightful colour scheme. A floor diagram and a list of new standard measurements on the fixtures will give you ideas and, of course, the arrangement determines everything else that can be done to the room for comfort and convenience.

Usually such is not the case, and even with a good re-modelling job the fixtures have to stay, save perhaps, for a new medicine cabinet or a lavatory basin. But if the fixtures have to stay—the trick is to add built-in cabinets, shelves, accessories, and to cover up what you do not like.

Good Storage

One good bit of useful camouflage is to build a fitted cabinet around a lavatory basin. If you lack storage space, here is a good place in which to store bathroom supplies, necessities that are so inconvenient stored outside the bathroom. The wood cabinet can be painted or plastic or linoleum covered and made splash proof.

Whether you install a new medicine cabinet or retain the old one, new side lights will make a wonderful improvement.

Converting the Cabinet

Sunken tubs are ideal, of course, but if yours is of the old-fashioned top with legs, and the budget doesn't allow for a modern tub at the moment, don't be upset. Again, the cabinet comes to the rescue. Build a cabinet around from rim to floor, made to fit light at the top. Cover it with linoleum and round off the joining of floor and cabinet for a smoothly finished job. But if there is hope of replacing the fixtures save on expenditures, and paint the exterior of the tub the most pleasing colour. Match the walls if they carry the main colour, or use the floor colour.

One excellent method of adding interest and comfort to the bathroom scheme is low partition of glass blocks between tub, lavatory, and toilet or dressing table. A large bathroom lends itself to a pleasant doing-over. One such, we admired, had cabinets with drawers above, installed either side of the lavatory basin, and a splashy floor paper.



SEEN AT Fashion Fortnight is this evening gown by Hartnell in rayon print.

Seattle Woman Compiles Book About Weaving

A TECHNICAL book long in the making is moving nearer a publication, according to word Mrs. Gertrude Greer of Seattle has received from Manual Arts Press of Peoria, Ill., which will bring out her "Adventures in Weaving." Thirty colour plates for it are being made in Austria. The book also will contain about 100 photographs and 150 diagrams.

Mrs. Greer, a charter member of the Seattle Weavers Guild, spent several years gathering the material, which deal with experimental patterns and fundamentals for beginners. Some of the patterns are her own, others were originated by Seattle friends and many are from other districts. The author's aim was to make her volume regional relating it closely to the Pacific Northwest and nearby Canada. The book will have about 400 pages. The publisher anticipates its use in universities, high schools and other places where weaving is taught.

ZOE LUND SCHILLER, who was in Seattle recently visiting her family, was to go from Seattle to New York to write the story and lyrics for a musical to be produced at the University of Arkansas in September. While in Seattle she completed research for a novel with a Pacific Northwest setting. She expects to return again by Christmas, which time she hopes to have the book on the road to completion.

This is the season for blouses. Cool and charming are these shown on this page.

★ Blouses ★



Slit shantung outfit.
PURE silk shantung is the fabric of a blouse and skirt costume, used in this one that lends itself to a wealth of accessories. It is keyed to the occasion, dress up or casual. The blouse is almost sleeveless, has a convertible neckline, and is box-pleated on either side of the front. The skirt has an inverted box-pleat centre front, and pockets at the hips. The blouse is pale pink and the skirt a deep red, the leather belt an in-between tone, that makes for an interesting colour scheme.

Wardrobe slattery.
PIQUE and organdie combine to form one of these beautiful blouses. Embroidered organdie bands are inserted to form a plastron yoke, with a bit of the same detail at the sleeves. Creamy white imported lines is used for the other lovely blouse that is ready to team up with a pretty skirt for evening. The deep open neck and tiny sleeves are attractively trimmed by the scalloped embroidered edge.

Blouse, bag and shoes.
ACCESSORIES to complement the summer suit picture include beautiful new blouses, and handsome bag and shoe ensembles. Sheer crepe is used for a tailored blouse with horizontal folds worked into geometric detail. It has short set-in sleeves, and a high round neckline. The shoe and bag are fashioned of a new pin-striped leather, this version using fine lines embossed on navy suede. The envelope handbag has a rigid base and weighted covered bar across the flap. The handle slips through brass loops at the sides. The opera pump uses the stripes strategically to bring out the best in its lines.

Use Lemon on Stained Hands



Proper washing plays an important part in hand care. After washing, be sure to apply a little hand cream to combat the drying effect of soap and water.

By HELEN FOLLETT

HAS it suddenly dawned upon you that a chump has come over your hands, and not for the better? That soft, velvety whiteness has disappeared. What should you do about it? Make a vow that you will neglect them no longer. You will keep them scrupulously clean; you will protect them and you will beautify them. They will respond quickly. When you sit in at the bridge game you'll no longer be ashamed of them.

Do you wash them properly? If it is your habit to let the water run over them and to half dry them, you deserve the rebuke they are giving you. Use warm water and plenty of bland soap. If you have been doing rough work, as all housewives have to do these days, use a nail brush. It is the only way to keep dark lines from appearing in the creases of the knuckles. It also will help soften the cuticle around those pink sheaths on your finger tips, and you'll be able to lift it gently with the orange wood stick.

These with warm water and this is terribly important—towel, one that will absorb water quickly. Towels that don't do that are a curse on the land. Make it a practice to use a soothing lotion or hand cream every day of your life. Keep a cut lemon handy. Use it after preparing vegetables or peeling fruit and you will never have stained thumbs and fingers. Blanche your finger tips into the lemon pulp. You will be surprised to find how quickly it will give whiteness to your nail caves. Don't subject your paws to dirty water, if you would keep the flesh smooth and of fine texture. Wear rubber gloves. They aren't the thick, heavy clumsy things we once had. They are easy to slip on and off. Protection is the first need. Dirt will ruin your hands as it will ruin fine fabrics. Wear cotton gloves when polishing silver or using furniture polish.



Let's Eat

IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Cookery Goes Exotic

"SEE those little pastries in the window, Chef. They remind me of the Oriental Fair." "Ah, oui, we found them in the pavilion of Iraq. You see this is evidently an Oriental restaurant. It is called the Persian style cooking. Let us go in for a look-see."

Inside, the room was quiet and intimate. Variety In Cuisine "This cuisine apparently is a blend of Persian, Russian and perhaps a touch of the Armenian," remarked the Chef. "I'll try the dilled vegetable soup and the chicken minister with buttered rice," I said. "And I will take the egg plant hors d'oeuvre, the soup, shish kebabs with rice and mixed salad," decided the Chef.

"This mashed cooked egg plant hors d'oeuvre deserves recognition from our home-makers," the Chef remarked. "It is very easy to make. I'll bake a whole egg plant about 1 hour of until tender. Then I peel, scoop out the inside, mash very fine and add minced onion, a tablespoon of lemon juice, a half teaspoon of sugar, and salt and pepper to taste. It must be chilled and carefully arranged. This service looks very nice. The egg plant is heaped in the centre of a salad plate, and surrounded with small red caviar canapés, strips of green pepper, ripe olives, hard-cooked egg, and lettuce.

Shish Kebab
"As for the shish, Kebab, which is one of the featured dishes, it is another example of how to make a small amount of good tender lamb satisfy the appetite. You will observe there are about 6 bite-sized pieces of lamb on this brochette. But you will notice that between them have been slipped on wedges of tomato, small mushrooms, pieces of green pepper and onion. Altogether it makes an impressive-looking service that fills a brochette or skewer about 12 inches long. It has been nicely seasoned with salt and pepper, then broiled, and evidently finished more slowly in the oven. I like to taste it while cooking with melted butter to make it rich and moist."

Dinner
Dilled Vegetable Soup
French Bread
Chicken Minister
Buttered Rice
Roasted Salad
Pineapple Cream
Red Sauce
Coffee or Tea
Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Pineapple Cream
Put ½ c. pineapple juice and ¼ c. sugar in a small sauce pan; stir until well dissolved. Boil together 5 min. to make a syrup. Measure in ½ c. pineapple juice, 1 envelope unflavoured gelatin and 5 min. in 2 tsp. pineapple juice. Stir into the syrup. Next beat 2 egg whites stiff; gradually beat the syrup into them. Add a few grains of salt. Set the bowl in a pan of cold water and beat constantly until cold. Whip ½ c. heavy cream until stiff. Fold in and transfer to an 8 in. square pan rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm, about 4 hrs. To serve, cut in squares. Place in glass sauce dishes, pour over a little grenadine or strawberry syrup.

Trick of the Chef
To add butter to cooked rice without mashing, first melt the butter, then stir in with a two-pronged kitchen fork so the kernels will not be crushed.

SECOND STAGE OF SOVIET PLAN IN FAR EAST

Washington, June 25. Government and diplomatic experts today described the Korean war as the second stage of the Russian campaign to subjugate the entire Far East by means of puppet regimes.

They said the first stage was the Russian conquest of China through the Communist regime. Now the Russians are pushing out from that regime a two-pronged pincer "movement" against other Asiatic states. They said the drive into Korea is one of these.

The other is pushing through Indo-China where the puppet clique under Ho Chi-minh is trying to capture that country. The next big offensive probably will be against Formosa, which lies between the Philippines and Japan.

Some experts forecast an attack there by the middle of August if the present campaign in Korea is successful by that time. The Korean arm of the pincer movement would become a threat to Japan, bringing the Communist forces within 100 miles of that disarmed country.

The Indo-Chinese arm is considered a threat to the entire Southeast Asia "rice bowl," including Burma, Thailand, Malaya and Indonesia. There is even fear that it would run over into India.

Most authorities here acknowledge that the defeat of the South Korean Republic would be a new blow to United States prestige in the Orient. Already America has suffered a "loss of face" because it supported the Rhee government in the Korean peninsula.

Some authorities here think that the attack on South Korea will hasten a similar alliance or pledge to countries of Asia. Australian and New Zealanders, remembering how the Japanese entered into the South Pacific after consolidating their hold on China, are becoming disturbed at the possibility of a similar move by the Communists.

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Two-pronged drive. The Philippine Islands are in the middle of the two-pronged drive and have been anxious for some months, particularly since the rebel movement within the island—the Hukbalo—has been known to have received support from the Chinese Communist Government.

Lately, however, the Philippine Army has pushed them back and ended the situation somewhat. They remain a source of danger, nevertheless, in Cagayan valley, according to experts here.

One expert voiced the opinion that the Russians, hiding behind native regimes, will push armed troops into every corner of Asia they can until the United States declares exactly what area it will defend or until the United Nations sends troops to stop them.

It is doubtful if early action along such lines will be taken. But officials see the possibility that the Security Council may authorize some member countries to send military aid to the South Koreans. The United States would be the logical one to act most quickly.

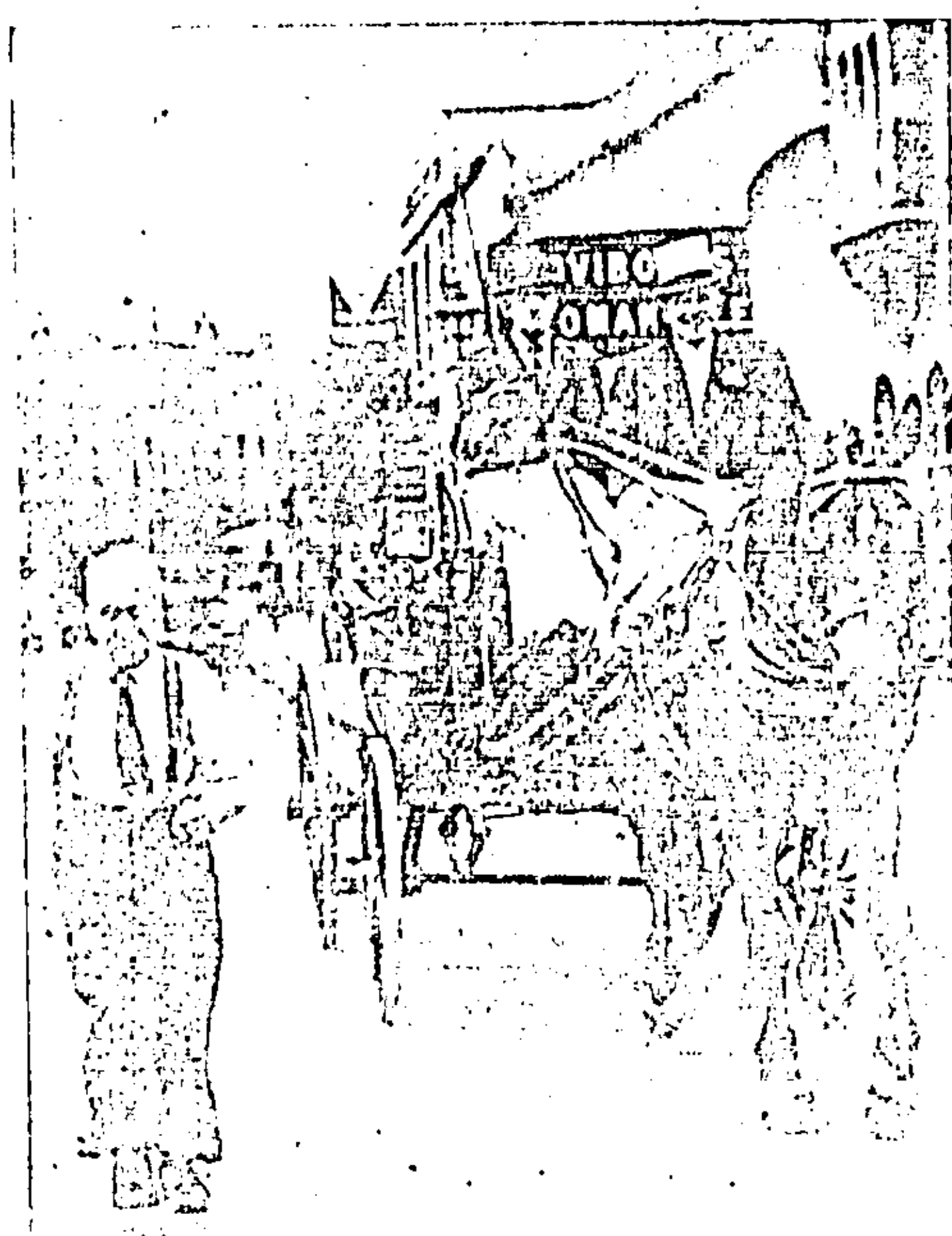
Limited forces. In Japan, the United States has some forces under General MacArthur as Supreme Commander of Allied Occupation forces. But his troops and planes are so limited to their immediate tasks that help from there might not be feasible.

The alternative would be for the United States to rush equipment to Korea under the arms aid programme already voted by the Congress, but the amount allocated to Korea in

the present year is only about \$10,000,000 worth. Funds for next year will not be any larger unless Congress changes its tentative plan.

Military experts said the South Koreans have good fighting spirit and could put up a real battle against the invaders if they have enough arms. Their troops were organized much more recently than the Russian puppets.—United Press.

Defeats Coach



Charles Hart, aged 84, is having a practice run through the streets of Windsor. Next day, competing with a horse-drawn coach, he walked almost 16 miles in four hours and nine minutes, defeating the coach, which stopped three times. (Acme)

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

San Francisco, June 25. Peking Radio reported tonight that Mr. Alex. Merch, first Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the People's Republic of China, presented credentials to Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Government, in Peking today.

On presenting his credentials, Mr. Merch told Mr. Mao that "His Majesty as well as the Government and the people of Denmark attach particular weight to the maintenance of the good and friendly relations which so happily exist between Denmark and China, and would greet with profound joy and satisfaction the further strengthening of the cultural and commercial ties uniting our two nations."

In his reply, Mr. Mao said: "In the efforts to bring about the development of economic relations and the maintenance of world peace, I believe, the peoples of our two countries have common wishes. The present establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Denmark will undoubtedly strengthen the friendship existing between our two peoples and, furthermore, will, I hope,

be helpful to lasting world peace." Peking Radio also reported tonight that the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and chief of the diplomatic mission of the German Democratic Republic, Herr Johannes Kowalew, presented his credentials to Mr. Mao today.

He said that the German Democratic Republic, which has been liberated from the yoke of German imperialism, is now under the rule of the people, the workers, and the big landowners and industrialists, which plunged the world into the catastrophic second world war.

Mr. Mao said, in reply: "Ever since the establishment of the new German Democratic Republic, the German people have felt with greater joy that they have secured another very good and strong friend."—Reuter.

J. A. Thivy For Mauritius

Port Louis, Mauritius, June 25. Dharan Yash Dev, the Indian Commissioner in Mauritius, is leaving here today by steamer after 21 months in office. It is officially stated here that he is leaving on grounds of ill health. He will be succeeded by Mr. John Aloysius Thivy, at present Indian representative in Malaya. Mr. Thivy was born at Kuala Lumpur and educated in Malaya, India and Europe. He was Minister of State in the Government of the late Subhas Chandra Bose and President of the Indian Independence League.—Reuter.

Deliberate Traffic Tie-up



While he gives a traffic tangle a chance to be born, this Paris gendarme waits calmly and indifferently at an intersection on the Boulevard des Italiens. Four traffic cops were dismissed by authorities after they had deliberately tied up traffic in a demonstration in support of a demand for higher pay, and others were questioned. (Acme)

Chinese Poorer Than Ever Under Red Masters

The Chinese people appear to have reached the lowest depths of poverty under Communist rule, reports United Press. Chinese arrivals from the mainland agree that poverty is now the most common complaint among the people. It has become the most widely-used description of the general conditions in present-day China.

Poverty has been the common plight of the Chinese people for centuries, but never before has it been so acute as it is now.

Signs of the impoverished life are evident everywhere in "liberated" China, these arrivals say. In cities like Shanghai and Nanking, which were the most prosperous areas in the old days, one can see the hard times reflected in gloomy and melancholy faces, in ragged clothes, in prevalence of beggars and the closed shutters of retail shops.

But it is also seen in the griping of the doctors, the barbers and the rickshaw men that they cannot make a living. Most people tend their sick in their homes with herbs in a primitive way. Wives cut their husbands' hair. Very few people go round in rickshaws or pedicabs—they now walk or ride bicycles.

EARNINGS SLASHED

Many people are poorer now for the simple reason that their individual earnings have been slashed by 30 to 50 percent. One phenomenon is that some people deliberately impoverish their own lives. These people throw away their well-pressed suits and are putting on threadbare or faded Chinese gowns. They have moved out from bungalows into crowded tenements and are staying away from restaurants, cabarets and film houses.

They are doing so presumably because they think that by acting poor they will enjoy more leniency and pay less taxes and levies under the Communist government. They have good reason for this belief, because it is a well-known fact that the average Communist official hates people who "live a better life."

That hate is best demonstrated in the almost daily incidents, especially in rural areas and small towns, in which Communist officials and soldiers interfere with rickshaw passengers, penalize people who have polished rice or chicken for dinner and view with suspicion anyone wearing a Western suit.

ONEROUS TAXES

This would seem to indicate that the Communists like to see the people poor. At least, it appears to be so when viewed from the common attitude among their officials and levies, the onerous taxes and levies, the announced policy of fostering private enterprise and reviving economic prosperity during the temporary "New Democracy" period.

The announced policy does not appear to have inspired much enthusiasm among the people, because what the local Communist administrations are doing now is actually liquidating private wealth and strangling private enterprise.

The heavy economic policies and measures, together with the drought and other natural calamities last year and the accumulated effects of a few decades of civil war, are behind the incidence of the current general poverty.

Famine starts with the farmer. Floods, storms, pests and heavy snowfall destroyed a

quarter of his production last year. The Communists took away a good part of the remainder in taxes and levies, permitting him to keep, in most cases, only enough to sustain life until the next harvest.

BIGGEST FACTOR

The farmer is the biggest producer of national wealth. He produces 90 percent, while industries account for only 10 percent, according to statistics given by Mao Tse-tung in his speech last year. He is also the biggest consumer. With his purchasing power taxed away to finance the Communist government and war machine, the result is business depression and industrial stagnation. Depressed business and stagnant industries are strangled further by crippling taxes and levies.

Both the light and left-wing Chinese Communist regime. It helps because it is the best fertilizer for the growth of Communism and facilitates totalitarian control of the population.

It hurts because it is breeding hostility against the Communist government. The Communists apparently have found that it hurts more than it helps, which presumably is the basic reason for holding the recent conferences in Peking to discuss measures for lightening the people's tax burden and reviving private business and economic prosperity.—United Press.

EMERGENCY IN BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 25. The Government of Bombay has superseded the present Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Association, according to a Government communique issued here today.

The action, effective from tomorrow, has been ordered in exercise of powers conferred on the Government by the Bombay Forward Controls Act of 1947.

The Government communique stated that in the opinion of the Government an emergency has arisen when "in the interests of trade immediate suppression of the governing body of the Association is necessary."

A seven-member body, with Mr. Chintamani Mohan, Bombay financier, as President, has been constituted by the Government for a period of six months to replace the present Board.—Reuter.

Switchmen Go On Strike

Chicago, June 25. Four thousand switchmen went on strike against five Western and Mid-Western railroads, tying up vital sections of the nation's passenger and freight transport from Chicago to the Pacific coast.

The switchmen, whose union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, want a 40-hour week with 48 hours pay.—Reuter.

"Frenzied" McCarthy Denounced

Palo Alto, June 25. Mr. Allen Griffin, publisher of the Monterey Peninsula Herald and until recently head of the United States Economic Mission to Southeast Asia, told an editors' conference here that "frenzied McCarthy" and a general defeatist attitude are enfeebling our foreign policy "to the glee of our enemies."

Mr. Griffin said too many officials, including Senator McCarthy, were spreading a feeling of fear and defeatism. He said: "We are a people capable of effort of untold success in every crisis and yet we produce a frenzied McCarthy and we listen to him almost respectfully as he tears his superiors to pieces, dismembers honorable men who work day and night to guide our foreign policy and bellow himself into prominence as a defender of our policy abroad and to the glee of our enemies."

Commenting on his mission to Southeast Asia, he said: "The initiative is still ours to seize. If Southeast Asia falls to Communism, we will have permitted it to fall by our inaction or tardiness, and we will have only ourselves to blame."

"We can stop Communism in its tracks in the Western and South Pacific, just as we have stopped it in Western Europe, if we will fumigate the tin-American air of defeatism and quiescence and pick up a job that is ours to do in the interest of peace and of our country."—United Press.

FEELINGS BOIL UP IN CYPRUS

Limasol, Cyprus, June 25. Black paint was today found smeared on one of two street name-cards which the Mayor and five Councillors of this town were imprisoned for refusing to erect.

They had objected to "Sir Richmond Palmer Street" on the ground that the name of the Governor of Cyprus after the 1931 disorders "offended Cypriot pride."

The second board was intact today. Meanwhile, Limasol people are signing a "citizen's petition" to petition for the release of the six town officials, imprisoned three weeks ago for contempt of court after their refusal.

The plebiscite, organized by nine left-wing organizations, which began yesterday, embracing everyone over 18, will continue for a week.

Both light and left-wing clubs and organizations here called for a boycott of an elementary school athletic display here today under the auspices of the Education Department, as a protest against the Government's "anti-nationalist education policy."

One-day strikes have been declared in elementary schools in seven villages in protest against the dismissal of seven school masters for "gross insubordination" in sending the Greek Education Minister a memorandum supporting union with Greece.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

EXPERIMENT will quickly show you that there are only three basic patterns. Call the beads R, G and B. 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